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THE EXPRESSION OF THE MEANING OF THE CATEGORY OF INDEFINITENESS IN NOUNS AND PRONOUNS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

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THE EXPRESSION OF THE MEANING OF THE CATEGORY OF INDEFINITENESS IN NOUNS AND PRONOUNS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

Cover Page Footnote

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Erratum

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**INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA NOANIQLIK MA'NOSINING OT VA
OLOMOSHLAR ORQALI IFODALANISHI**

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***Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola Ingliz va O'zbek tillarida noaniqlik ma'nosining ot va
olmoshllar orqali ifodalanishiga bag'ishlangan.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** noaniqlik, tipologiya, ot, gumon olmoshlari, tushuncha, tipologik kategoriya.*

**ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ НЕОПРЕДЕЛЕННОСТИ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫМИ И
МЕСТОИМЕНИЯМИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

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***Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматривается выражение неопределенности
существительными и местоимениями в английском и в узбекском языках.*

***Ключевые слова:** неопределённость, типология, существительное, неопределённые
местоимения, концепт, типологическая категория.*

**THE EXPRESSION OF THE MEANING OF THE CATEGORY OF INDEFINITENESS
IN NOUNS AND PRONOUNS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.**

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***Abstract.** This article is dedicated to the expression of the meaning of the category of
indefiniteness in nouns and pronouns in the English and Uzbek languages.*

***Key words:** indefiniteness, typology, noun, indefinite pronouns, concept, typological
category.*

Shuni ta'kidlab o'tish kerakki, artikl noaniqlikning asosiy markeri hisoblanadi. Artikldan tashqari noaniqlik maxsus bo'lmagan til birliklari yordamida, masalan ot va olmoshlar yordamida ham ifodalanadi.

Ot predmetni anglatuvchi va bu ma'noni son va kelishikning so'z o'zgartiruvchi kategoriyalarida, rodning esa so'zni o'zgartirmaydigan kategoriyasida ifodalovchi so'z turkumidir (1, 460).

O'zining leksik tuzilishiga ko'ra otlar o'z navbatida kichik guruhlariga bo'linadi (2, 11).

Zamonaviy o'zbek tilida noaniqlik otlar orqali ifodalanadi, masalan. Birliklarning shu sinfini tashkil qiluvchilarning farqlanmasligi jihatidan keng umumlashgan ma'nodagi so'z: "bola - chaqa", "begona" (3, 112).

Zamonaviy o'zbek tilida noaniqlik ma'nosi takroriy otlar orqali ham ifodalanishi mumkin. Shunga qaramasdan takrorlanish jarayonida ikkinchi komponent hech qanday leksik ma'noni anglatmaydi, lekin ifodalanish jihatidan bu tarkibiy qism funksional grammatik ma'noga ega, masalan, "bola - chaqa", meva - cheva, pul - mul, qari - qartang" va hokazo.

Bola - chaqalar jam bo'lib televizor ko'rishardi (Cho'qqilar chorlaydi, 359). Kursi yozilib, meva - cheva to'la patnis qo'yildi (Oybek, Qutlug' Qon, 68). Bola - chaqalari rohatda, uylarida qazi - qarta qaynaydi (Oybek, Qutlug' Qon, 116). Yo'q, mendan kiyim - kechak, pul - mul olish umidida kelgan (Oybek, Qutlug' Qon, 12).

Tahlil qilinayotgan negizni takrorlash yo'li bilan yasalgan otlarning "chaqa, cheva, mul, qartang" va boshqa otlar orqali ifodalangan ikkinchi komponenti noaniqlikning aniq ma'nosidan keng, umumiy ma'nosiga o'tishni anglatadi.

Takror otlarning jamlovchilik va noaniqlik ma'nosini N.K.Dmitriyev ham ta'kidlaydi (4, 76; 5, 307).

Ingliz tilidagi noaniqlik kategoriyasining bunday usuldagi ifodalanishi quyidagi takroriy otlar orqali beriladi: kit-kat, ding-dong, bed-head va hokazo.

I am the founder of your loved Kit-Kat (1704, Faction Displ.15). First dinner bell rang out its euphonious clang at five ..., and the last Ding-donged at half-past five (1846, Barham Ingol. Leg.,).

O'zbek tilida noaniqlik ma'nosi otlashgan sifatlar orqali ifodalanishi mumkin: "Begona, ba'zi bir ... , ba'zilari, boshqalar".

Ba'zi bir juz'iy kamomadlarni hisobga olmaganda, unchalik vahima bo'ladigan qusur topa olmadik (T.Po'lat, Ichkuyov, 171). Ba'zilari buni o'zi bilib qiladi, ba'zilari esa bilmay (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 71). Boshqalar ham unga qo'shilishdi (T.Po'lat, Ichkuyov, 30). Yo'lchi uchun u qiz endi begona emas (Oybek, Qutlug' Qon, 143).

Ingliz tilida noaniqlikning bunday ma'nolari quyidagicha ifodalanadi: unknown, some people, someone, another thing, something else va hokazo.

Then, when you get fixed up, may be you could get something (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 83). You are the only person I want. If I can have you I won't ever think of another women again (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 263). It won't be very long until we reach another station (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 262). He seemed to be thinking of something else (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 29).

O'zbek tilida "ko'pchilik, xalq, olomon" kabi jamlovchi otlar noaniqlikni ifodalaydi:

Olon kichkina bir davon oshgandan keyin qiyalikda gap – so'zsiz cho'kdi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 119). O'n minglab xalq yangidan Xudoyorga itoat izhor etib, chin xonlik bilan uni muborakbod qilishdilar (A.Qodiriy, O'tgan kunlar, 262). Kim bo'lsam ekan? Bu savol ko'pchilik yoshlar oldida hamisha ko'ndalang bo'lib turadi (gazetadan).

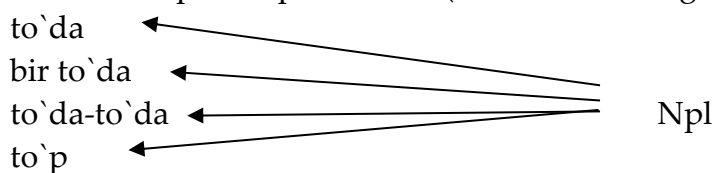
Ingliz tilida noaniqlikning bunday ma'nosi quyidagicha ifodalanadi: assemblage, assembly, horde va hokazo.

The assemblage of two bones for motion, is called articulation (1727-51, Chambers Cycl.S.V.). Unlaw full assembly is where people assemble themselves together to due some unlawfull thing against the place (1641, Termes de la Sey 187). Kirghises have always been divided into three hords, ... (1799, W. Tooke View Russian Emp. 78).

O'zbek tilida "to'da, to'da – to'da, guruh – guruh, to'p, gala" kabi sanoqni bildiruvchi otlar noaniqlikni ifodalaydi.

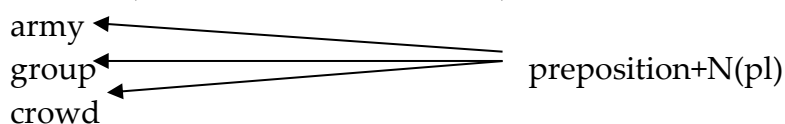
N.A.Baskakovning ta'kidlashicha, noaniqlikni ifodalovchi otlarga "uzunlik, og'irlik, hajm o'lchov birliklari", shuningdek, "donalab, kishilarni bitta – bittalab yoki guruhlariga ajratib sanash" ni anglatuvchi so'zlar kiradi (6, 2 – qism).

Bir to'da yoshlar shashka o'ynadilar (Oybek, Bolalik, 89). Andijon ko'chadan bir to'da odam keldi (M.Ismoiliy, Farg'ona tong otguncha, 89). Yo'lni, guzarni to'da – to'da bo'lib to'ldirgan bolalar maktabga kira boshladilar (H.G'ulom, Mangulik, 160 – 161). Alohida to'p bo'lib o'tirgan qizlar yuzlarini to'sgan ro'mollarini sal ko'tarib, unga xumor ko'zlari bilan suqli – suqli tikildilar (H.G'ulom, Mangulik, 311).



Ingliz tilida esa noaniqlikning bunday ma'nosi quyidagicha ifodalanadi: company, majority, crowd, group, army va hokazo.

Frequently there were two – story frame houses standing out in the open fields, without fence or trees, lone outposts of the approaching army of homes (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 26). He ran away and spoke to one of a group of three men who were conferring together (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 36). Me – getting in with that crowd – after Danny, and Hope – God! (J.Kronin, The Citadel, 428).



Endi biz gumon olmoshlarining til tizimi har xil bo'lgan tillarda noaniqlik ifodasining tahliliga o'tamiz.

Gumon olmoshlari bu otlashgan va ad'ektiv olmoshlar bo'lib, ular o'zining aniqligini yo'qotgan yoki aniqroq aniqlovchiga mos bo'lmagan predmet yoki belgini anglatadi (7, 228).

Ingliz tilida olmoshlarning bir necha guruhlari mavjud. Olmoshlarning har bir guruhi ma'nosiga ko'ra, shuningdek ham sintetik ham morfologik vazifalariga ko'ra o'z xususiyatlariga egadir va shuning uchun har bir guruh alohida o'rganiladi.

Bizning maqsadimiz faqatgina noaniqlik ma'nosiga ega bo'lgan olmoshlarnigina o'rganib chiqishdan iborat.

Birinchi navbatda noaniqlik ma'nosiga ega bo'lgan olmoshlarga gumon va umumlashtiruvchi olmoshlar kiradi.

Ingliz tilida gumon va umumlashtiruvchi olmoshlar quyidagilardir: any, anyone, some, someone, anybody, somebody, anything, something, each, every, another, other, nobody, noone, nothing, everyone, everybody, everyplace, everywhere, many, little, few.

O'zbek tilida esa gumon olmoshlari quyidagilardir: alla-kim, birov, kimdir, kim ham, allanima, bir nima, bir narsa, biror, nima ham, qaysidir, qandaydir, nimadir, allaqaysi, allaqanaqa, allaqanday va boshqalar.

1. Gumon olmoshlari shaxsning noaniqlik ma'nosini ifodalaydi. Zamonaviy ingliz tilida quyidagi bo'lishsizlik olmoshlari shaxsning noaniqligini ifodalaydi: noone, nobody.

"Noone knows that I am here", she protested (J.London, Martin Eden, 349). Nobody knows us down there, - said one, a gentleman whose face was a slight improvement over gross ignorance and sensuality (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrie, 100).

Zamonaviy o'zbek tilida quyidagi bo'lishsizlik olmoshlari shaxsning noaniqlik ma'nosini ifodalaydi: hech kim, hech kimsa:

Anchagacha hech kim indamadi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 379). Uning nolasini qum tepaliklardan bo'lak hech kim eshitmasdi (Mirmuhsin, Tunggi chaqmoqlar, 204).

Any + N, some + N, anyone, anybody, someone, somebody kabi gumon olmoshlari ham shaxsning noaniqligini ifodalaydi:

I never killed anybody in this war (E.hemingway, A.Farewell to Arms, 148). Someone wants you on the phone (A.J.Kronin, The Citadel, 56). Anyone would think we were to blame (A.J.Kronin, The Citadel, 248). Discovering it with someone your own age (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 661).

some ←
any ← body(one)

Zamonaviy o'zbek tilidagi allakim, biror kimsa, birov, kimdir, biror kishi va boshqa gumon olmoshlari shaxsning noaniqlik ma'nosini ifodalaydi:

Hakimov allakimga telefonda rad javobi bermoqda edi (P.Qodirov, Uch ildiz, 264). Boshqa birov to'ng'illab gapirganday bo'ldi (S.Anorboyev, Qissalar, 214). Munavvar muyulishga etmagan ham ediki, birov chaqirdi (S.Anorboyev, Qissalar, 16). U jo'nasa – yu payt poylab turgan bir kimsa kovlab olib ketsa nima bo'ladi (Mirmuhsin, Tunggi chaqmoqlar, 16).

O'zbek tilida noaniqlik belgilash olmoshlari orqali ifodalanadi. O'zbek tilida bu turdagi olmoshlar shaxsning noaniqlik ma'nosini ifodalaydi: hamma, barcha, har bir:

Hamma mol va mulki bilan qutidor Otabekka kafil bo'ldi va Qushbegining haqiga duo qilib uchchovlari mahkamadan birgalashib chiqdilar (A.Qodiriy, O'tgan kunlar, 98). Botir topsa – barcha yer, baxil topsa bosib yer (Maqol).

O'zbek tilida "hamma" belgilash olmoshiga va "har bir" iborasiga ko'pincha egalik ma'nosidagi suffikslar qo'shiladi.

Masalan, hammamiz, hammangiz (hammalari), hammasi; har birimiz, har biringiz.

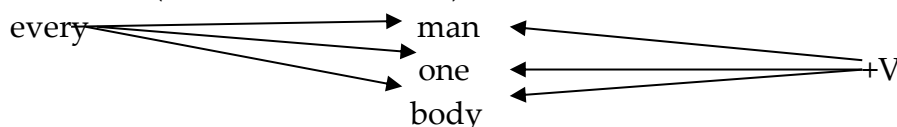
O'zbek tilidagi "har" umumlashtiruvchi olmoshi "kishi, kim" birikmalari tarkibida ishlatiladi va shaxsning noaniqlik ma'nosini anglatadi:

Har kim bir turli fikr bayon qilib uzoq bosh og'ritdilar va natijada xonga quyidagi noma yozildi: ... (A.Qodiriy, O'tgan kunlar, 281). Har kishi o'z burchini ado etishi shart (Gazetadan).



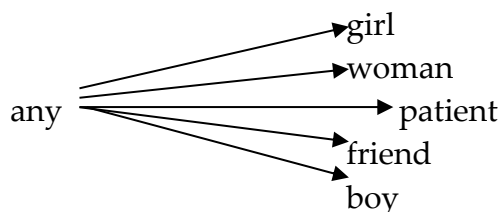
Ingliz tilidagi umumlashtiruvchi olmoshlar ham shaxsning noaniqlik ma'nosini ifodalaydi: Masalan, every, everyone, everybody:

Everyman put either a penny or two pence into this box (R.Tressel, The pagged trousered philanthropists, 296). Everyone knows that (American satire, 234). Eveybody should do that(American satire, 244).



Any gumon olmoshlari girl, woman, patient, friend, boy kabi so'zlar bilan birikkan holda shaxsning noaniqlik ma'nosini ifodalaydi:

I never loved any woman (E.Hemingway, A.Farewell to Arms, 54). You don't want any girl (E.hemingway, A.Farewell to Arms, 77). Have you any married friends? (E.Hemingway, A.Farewell to Arms, 119). There isn't any patient expected (E.Hemingway, A.Farewell to Arms, 60).



O'zbek tilidagi "bitta - yarimta" kabi gumon olmoshlari ham shaxsning noaniqligini ifodalaydi:

Bitta - yarimta suyanchig'imiz ham yo'q ekan deng! (O'.Usmonov, Girdob, 146). Bitta - yarimta kelib qolsa, gap tegadi (P.Qodirov, Uch ildiz, 245).

O'zbek tilidagi "alla" elementi "kim" so'roq olmoshi bilan birikkan holda gumon olmoshlarini yasaydi va shaxsning noaniqlik ma'nosini ifodalaydi: Tepasida allakim paydo bo'lib qoldi (S.Anorboyev, Qissalar, 217).

"Allakim" har xil kelishik qo'shimchalariga ega:

Shu payt uzoqdan allakimning qadam tovushi eshitildi (O'Hoshimov, 93). Allakimlarni buralab so'kadi (Shuhrat, Umr pog'onalari, 321).

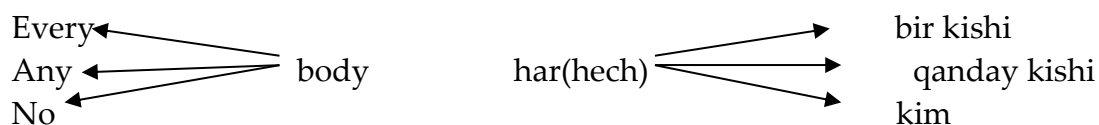


"- body" qo'shimchali olmoshlar jamlovchi ma'noga egadir.

Everybody knows it – Har bir kishi buni biladi. (Hamma buni biladi)

Anybody knows it - Har qanday kishi buni biladi.

Nobody knows it – Hech kim buni bilmaydi

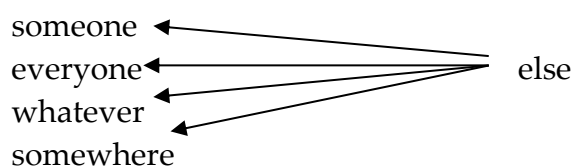


Agar bu shaxs yoki shaxslar guruhidan bittasi ekanligini ifodalash talab qilinsa, u holda “ – one” olmoshi ishlatiladi: someone of your ...

Even from someone of your skill with them. (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 180).

Anyone, someone, something, anything, everyone, somewhere, whatever va boshqa gumon olmoshlaridan keyin “else” yuklamasi ishlatilishi mumkin va bu holatda bu olmoshlar noaniqlikni ifodalaydi:

Be someone else you imagined once. (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 475). My next man will probably be just as bored with the nature bit as everyone else. (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 250). They give it to somebody else (Salinger, 192). Whatever else, she wasn't stale flesh. (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 265). ... as if he were somewhere else, and wished you were (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 32).



2. Gumon olmoshlari predmetning noaniqlik ma`nosini ifodalaydi.

O`zbek tilidagi “alla” prefiksi + “nima” so`roq olmoshining birikishi orqali yasalgan gumon olmoshlari predmetning noaniqlik ma`nosini ifodalaydi:

Qorong`ida ham uning ko`zlari chaqnab allanimani izlayotgan kabi bezovtalanib turibdi (S.Karomatov, Qissalar, 246).

“nima” so`roq olmoshi + “ – dir” suffiksi birikmasi ham predmetning noaniqlik ma`nosini ifodalaydi:

Kunduzi Himmatilla bilan nimadir talashib, janjallashgan (Shuhrat, Umr pog`onalari, 45).

Ingliz tilida bunday ma`noni anything, something kabi gumon olmoshlari ifodalaydi: Never had anything to do with her (J.London, Martin Eden, 45). Something like that (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 473).

Every, everything kabi belgilash olmoshlari ham predmetning noaniqlik ma`nosini ifodalaydi:

I want you to have everything, everything that's best for you (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 121).

Nothing bo`lishsizlik olmoshi ham predmetning noaniqlik ma`nosini ifodalaydi:

I said nothing (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 121).

O`zbek tilida “allaqanday” gumon olmoshi + “bir” so`zi iborasi bir necha holatlarda predmetning noaniqligini ifodalaydi:

U allaqanday bir ovozni eshitayotgandek bo`lardi (Mirmuhsin, Tunggi chaqmoqlar, 140).

“allaqanday” gumon olmoshi + otlarning ko`plik (allaqanday+Npl) birikmasi ham noaniqlik ma`nosini ifodalaydi:

Ammo men yuzining allaqanday tomirlari tortishib – tortishib kuynanini fahmlab qoldim (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 310). Kallamga allaqanday o`ylar keladi ... (A.Muxtor, CHinor, 104).

Gumon olmoshlari predmet belgisining noaniqligini ifodalaydi:

Biroq bexosdan oti pishqirib allaqaysi burchakda yotgan itni uyg`otib yubordi (J.Abdullaxonov, Borsa kelmas, 227).

Ingliz tilida some va any gumon olmoshlari partativ ma`noga ega, ya`ni moddaning aniq bir qismini ko`rsatadi: Give me some bread (BARS). Give me any book (BARS).

some ←
any ← N

3. Sanoq olmoshlari predmet miqdorining noaniqlik ma`nosini ifodalaydi.

Ingliz tilidagi much, many, (a) few, (a) little, several kabi sanoq olmoshlari miqdorning noaniqlik ma`nosini ifodalaydi (3,112; 8,184-185).

A few years later, with a little more experience the slightest tide of success, and he had ... (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrier, 106). Her face had changed several shades since this announoment was made (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrier, 218). A little later he might do so in the morning (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrier, 249). Many people think so. There is much truth in the remark (BARS)

O`zbek tilida bunday ma`noni “ko`p, bir qancha, bir necha, bir nechta, kam, oz, bir oz, ozgina” kabi sanoq olmoshlari ifodalaydi:

Keyin bir necha kun Yo`lchi bilan maxfiy uchrashuvga qaror qildi (Oybek, Qutlug` Qon, 41). Oyoqda turgan holda yana bir oz gaplashib, so`ng Eshvoy jo`nab ketdi (Oybek, Qutlug` Qon, 121). Soqollari toza qirilgan o`zi ham biroz yosharganday (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 216). Bir qancha joydan kulgi ko`tarildi (A.Qodirov, Uch ildiz, 37).

a few ←
several ←
a little ←
many ←
much ← + N pl.

O`zbek tilidagi “allaqancha” olmoshi ham miqdor noaniqligini ifodalaydi:

Uch yillik emas, uch daqiqalik o`zgarishdan O`zbek oyimning yuzi qizarmas va qizarishni ham bilmas, hatto o`g`il – qiz o`stirishni bilmaguvchi Yusufbek hojidan allaqancha yuqorilarda yurar edi (A.Qodiriy, O`tgan kunlar, 292 – 293).

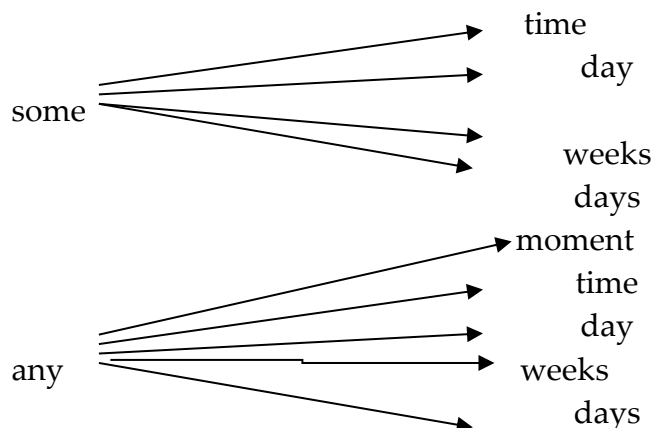
Ingliz tilida noaniq miqdor ma`nosini some va any gumon olmoshlari ifodalaydi:

There wasn't any cars where I was (T.Dreiser, Jennie Gerhardt, 40). There were some Italians with one of our units (E.Hemingway, A Farewell to Arms, 43). I said “I doubt if you`ll get any water (G.Greene, The quiet American 69). Il`l bring some cold water to pour over it (E.Hemingway, A Farewell to Arms, 80).

some ←
any ← N(pl)

Some va any gumon olmoshlari moment, time, day, years, weeks, days kabi so`zlar bilan birikkan holda vaqt noaniqligini ifodalaydi:

Any time you say (T.Dreiser, Sister Carrier, 236). Some weeks, I am afraid (Ch. Dickens, Bleak house, 701). Any moment now (J.Fowles, Daniel Martin, 626). I should think you could see that I may have to retire some day (T.Dreiser, The Stoic, 280). But are you ready to devote some years to this labour, or is this a passing interest (T.Dreiser, The Stoic, 30). “No”, he said, reflectively: “any day next week will do (T.Dreiser, The Stoic, 372).



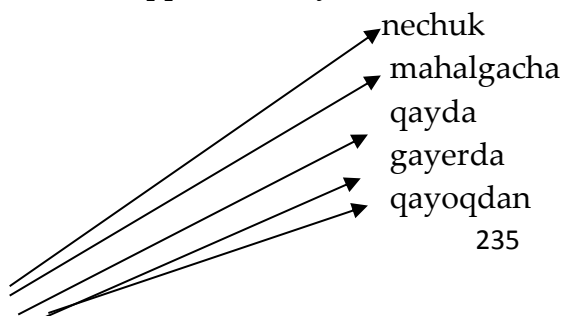
Some va any gumon olmoshlari place soʻzi bilan birikkan holda joylashish oʻrningining noaniqligini ifodalaydi:

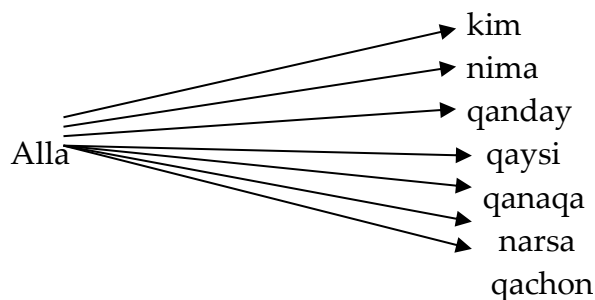
We better lay up some place till it's dark (E. Hemingway, A.Farewell to Arms, 153). I'll like any place (E. Hemingway, A.Farewell to Arms, 95). It is thirty some kilometres from here (E. Hemingway, A.Farewell to Arms, 195).



Oʻzbek tilida bunday olmoshlar “kim, nima, qanday, qaysi, qayer, narsa, qachon” va boshqa nisbiy olmoshlarga “alla” elementini qoʻshish orqali yasaladi. Masalan, allakim, allanima, allaqanday, allaqaysi, allaqanaqa, allanarsa, allaqachon:

Allaqayerda kontsert berishga ketayotgan oblast` teatri artistlari ham zoʻrlab olib kelishib, soʻriga oʻtkazildi (Mirmuxsin, Tunggi chaqmoqlar, 237). ... haqiqatdan ham parkka allaqayoqdan dorbozlar kelganini eshitibdi (Mirmuxsin, Tunggi chaqmoqlar, 37). Allaqayda qars – qurs oʻq otildi (M.Ismoil, Fargʻona tong otguncha, 406). Xona gʻira – shira, sovuq, bir stol, bir karavot: allaqanday qoʻlansa hid anqir edi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 196). Yana allanimalar deydi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 223). Lekin Sharofat xola allaqachon koʻz yumgan edi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 225). Kutilmaganda qayrilib, allaqaysi jin oʻn besh minut aylantirib chiqdi (A.Muxtor, Chinor, 288). Oʻrinboy shu allamahalgacha uxlay olmadi (T.Poʻlat, Ichkuyov, 69). Aʼzoyi badanida allanechuk engillik sezdi, koʻngli tong havosidek tiniq va begʻubor edi (T.Poʻlat, Ichkuyov, 38). Allanarsa sharaqladi, nimadir sindi (Choʻqqilar chorlaydi, 38). Saltanatxon gapdan toʻxtadi, dahlizdan allakim xotirjam kelmoqda edi (Choʻqqilar chorlaydi, 109).





Shunday qilib, zamonaviy o'zbek va ingliz tillarida, otlar, tuzilishidan qat'iy nazar, qoidaga asosan, noaniq artikl va gumon olmoshlari qatnashgan birikmada noaniqlik ma'nolarini ifodalaydi, shuning uchun bu ma'noda turdosh otlar atoqli otlarga qaraganda ko'proq uchraydi. Gumon olmoshlari esa noaniq shaxslar, predmetlar, voqea – hodisalar, masofa, vaqt, joylashish o'rni va boshqalar haqidagi taassurotlarni ifodalaydi.

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